

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

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JAPAN

Polish Envoy to Japan Seeks Asylum in U.S.	C 1
Departure for U.S.	C 1
Additional Polish Seaman Seeks Asylum 22 Dec	C 1
Suzuki on Economic Sanctions Against Poland	C 1
Foreign Ministry Reacts to Reagan Poland Speech	C 2
Finance Ministry Reveals 1982 Draft Budget	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Materials on Zhao Ziyang's Good-Will Visit	D 1
PRC Envoy Hosts Banquet	D 1
Zhao Ziyang Banquet Speech	D 1
Yi Chong-ok Banquet Speech	D 2
Kim Il-song Receives Reply From Albania's Hoxha	D 3

SOUTH KOREA

North's Offensive Military Buildup Noted	E 1
[KOREA HERALD 24 Dec]	
Amnesty for Christmas, New Year Announced	E 1
Chon Calls 1981 'Landmark' Year for ROK-U.S.	E 2
PRC Fishing Boats Seek Shelter in Korean Waters	E 2

KAMPUCHEA

Materials on Third Congress of National Front	H 1
Chea Sim at Exhibition	H 1
Chea Sim Address	H 1
Phnom Penh Meeting	H 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony	H 2
Resolution of Congress	H 2
Statutes of Front	H 4
Yos Por Greets Brezhnev on 75th Birthday	H 6

THAILAND

Thanat Resigns as Deputy Prime Minister	J 1
[WORLD 24 Dec]	
Praman: Current Problems No Cause for Coup	J 1
Malaysian Foreign Minister Tours Border Area	J 1
VOFA Reports 36 Lao Refugees Repatriated	J 2
Lao Defectors Report Greater SRV Presence	J 2
MATICHON: CPT Making Contacts With Government [19 Dec]	J 3
Government Forces Capture Communist Camp	J 3
[NATION REVIEW 22 Dec]	

VIETNAM

Communique No 2 of National Assembly Session	K 1
USSR Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives 22 Dec	K 1
Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ends Visit	K 1
Mahathir Criticism of China's Policy Cited	K 1
Speculation on Thai Official's PRC Visit Noted	K 1
U.S. 'Propaganda Drive' Against Libya Condemned	K 2
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Dec]	
NHAN DAN Views 36th UN General Assembly Session [22 Dec]	K 3
Soviet Embassy Commemorates Brezhnev Birthday	K 4
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Marks VPA Anniversary [22 Dec]	K 4
Lao Orders Conferred on SRV Officers, Soldiers	K 6
Van Tien Dung Addresses Military Conference	K 6

POLISH ENVOY TO JAPAN SEEKS ASYLUM IN U.S.

OW240903 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0800 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Polish Ambassador to Japan Rurarz has expressed his intention to seek political asylum in the United States, and the Japanese Government has approved his request. As a result, Ambassador Rurarz is scheduled to leave Japan for the United States, possibly today.

According to a disclosure made by a government source this afternoon, Polish Ambassador Rurarz recently expressed his intention to seek political asylum in the United States on the grounds that he can no longer work for the Polish Government because he cannot tolerate the present measures being taken by the Jaruzelski regime in Poland. The government then consulted with the U.S. Government on his request, and the U.S. Government indicated its willingness to accept his request. Therefore, the government approved refuge for Ambassador Rurarz, and he is expected to leave Japan for the United States, accompanied by his family, possibly today.

This constitutes the first defection of a foreign diplomat stationed in Japan.

The 51-year old ambassador is a statistics expert who taught at the Central Statistics College in Warsaw as a professor. The prestigious ambassador, who served as an adviser to the Foreign Trade Ministry and the foreign minister in addition to serving as an adviser to the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] first secretary, has been stationed in Japan since last February. Last May, when Solidarity Chairman Walesa visited Japan at the invitation of the Japan Federation of Trade Unions, Ambassador Rurarz actively made arrangements for his welcome. The ambassador is known as a pro-Solidarity diplomat. He was one of the Polish diplomats whose moves have been the focus of attention since Ambassador to Washington Spasowski sought political asylum in the United States.

Accompanied by his wife, the defecting Polish ambassador arrived in Japan last February. Both he and his wife are supporters of the independent trade union Solidarity. When Japanese labor organizations thronged the embassy to protest against the proclamation of martial law in Poland, a beaming Ambassador Rurarz personally met their representatives and received their appeals.

Departure for U.S.

OW240937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref, Dec 24 (KYODO) -- Polish Ambassador to Japan Zdzislaw Rurarz left here for the United States with his wife and daughter on a Northwest Orient Airlines flight at 6:29 pm Thursday for political asylum in the U.S.

ADDITIONAL POLISH SEAMAN SEEKS ASYLUM 22 DEC

OW220215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 22 (KYODO) -- Another Polish seaman sought political asylum early Tuesday as he appeared at the Tokyo water police station here. He is the 15th Pole to defect from the 10,124-ton freighter Phenian, now in Tokyo to load 4,000 tons of rice.

SUZUKI ON ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

OW241043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 24 (KYODO)-- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday Japan will keep in close touch with the United States and other Western nations before deciding to join Washington in taking economic steps against Poland.

Suzuki told reporters, however, that Japan's pledge to extend bank loans and 20,000 tons of rice in aid to Poland will be honored.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said at a press conference Thursday that the government would not immediately take concerted action with the United States. "We have not been asked (by Washington) to take concrete actions (against Poland)," he said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO REAGAN POLAND SPEECH

OW240511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec 24 (KYODO) -- Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday U.S. President Ronald Reagan's address concerning the situation in Poland was not so harsh as they expected. "We understand the presidential address was not a signal for immediate, sweeping and concrete sanctions (against the martial law government in Poland)," the sources said. They said, "It was an expression of U.S. concern over the worsening situation in Poland."

The ministry is studying the proposal, as well as Japan's policy toward the communist country in response to the presidential address, the sources added.

FINANCE MINISTRY REVEALS 1982 DRAFT BUDGET

OW221015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 22 (KYODO) -- The Finance Ministry Tuesday unveiled an austere yen 49.68 trillion (\$227 billion) national budget for fiscal 1982. The budget total represents a 6.2 percent increase from the fiscal 1981 budget. The increase is the lowest in 26 years -- since a 4.4 percent gain in the fiscal 1956 budget. Next year's budget places primary emphasis on cutting the government's huge debts and minimizing bond issues.

In the budget, priority goes to defense, overseas aid and energy, for which appropriations are up 6.5-11.4 percent from the current year. This compares with no increase in the public works budget, and minimal 1.2 to 2 percent increases in social security and educational and scientific promotion budgets.

The ministry also unveiled a yen 19,968 billion (\$90.8 billion) government loan and investment plan -- generally known as "the second budget." The amount represents a 2.5 percent rise from fiscal 1981. The ministry proposed that national bond issues in fiscal 1982 starting next April 1 be held to yen 10.44 trillion (\$47.45 billion), down yen 1.83 trillion (\$8.32 billion) from the present year. The ratio of bond issues to general account revenues would then be 21 percent, well below the 26.2 percent for the current fiscal year. The decline in revenues from bond issues will be covered mainly by increasing business taxes and nontax revenues, such as payments by the governmental Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation and a transfer from the foreign exchange special account.

The defense budget is set at yen 2,555 billion (\$11.6 billion), up 6.5 percent from this year, accounting for 0.92 percent of the government-estimated yen 277.2 trillion (\$1.26 trillion) gross national product (GNP) for fiscal 1982. This share is up slightly from an estimated 0.91 percent in the current fiscal year.

The general account budget for economic cooperation with foreign countries is set at yen 463.8 billion (\$2.1 billion), up 9 percent, well above the average growth rate. The much larger appropriations are in line with the government's policy of doubling official development assistance (ODA) in the five-year period from fiscal 1981 to 1985.

The overall economic cooperation budget, including government loans and investments, totals yen 946 billion (\$4.3 billion), up 6.5 percent from the present year. The amount represents 0.34 percent of GNP in fiscal 1982, up slightly from the fiscal 1981 level.

Energy expenditures are set at yen 554.1 billion (?2.52 billion), up 11.4 percent. This rate is far above the average growth rate of the budget, but somewhat below the 15.1 percent for fiscal 1981. A total of yen 117.8 billion (\$535 million) is earmarked for building up state oil reserves, and represents a sharp 57.7 percent increase.

To meet the requests from businesses and other circles for increased appropriations to stimulate business activity; the funds-short government has decided to increase reliance on funds from the private sector chiefly through increased issues of government-guaranteed bonds.

In its allocations, the ministry has placed emphasis on smaller business promotion, road construction and growth in the energy and natural resource sectors.

After obtaining Cabinet approval for its draft budget, the Finance Ministry presented the proposed appropriations to various ministries and agencies Tuesday. The ministries and agencies will start negotiations Wednesday with the budget authorities for restoration of their original budget requests. The budget authorities have yen 180 billion (\$818 million) available for adjustment. The government is expected to adopt a final draft budget next Monday for presentation to the Diet.

Outline of the Finance Ministry's fiscal 1982 national budget draft (in yen 1 billion):

	Amount	Percent Increase
General Account Budget	49,681	6.2
Outlays		
General Expenditures	32,620	1.8
Social Security	9,011	2.0
Educational, Scientific	4,799	1.2
Defense	2,555	6.5
Public Works	6,655	0
Economic Cooperation	464	9.0
Energy	554	11.4
Grants to Local Governments	9,231	14.2
Bond Servicing Expenses	7,830	17.7
Revenues		
Tax Revenues	36,624	13.4
Non-Tax Revenues	2,617	17.1
Bond Issues	10,440	-14.9
Government Loans and Investments	19,968	2.5

The Japanese Government adopted a yen 337.2 billion (\$1.5 billion) supplementary budget for fiscal 1981 at a special Cabinet meeting Tuesday. The extra budget calls for the issue of yen 375 billion (\$1.7 billion) worth of deficit-financing bonds later in the current fiscal year.

Officials explained that with revenue shortfalls expected to exceed yen 450 billion (\$2 billion), the government had no choice but to issue the deficit-covering bonds. The supplementary budget will go to the Diet next month together with the budget for fiscal 1982.

MATERIALS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S GOOD-WILL VISIT

PRC Envoy Hosts Banquet

SK240001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 24 (KCNA) -- Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, arranged a banquet at his embassy on the evening of December 23 upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK, and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrades Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, So Yun-sok, Kim Kwan-sop, Kim Man-kum, Chong Song-nam and Yun Ki-chong; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China; and other personages concerned.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, the members of the delegation and its suite were present at the banquet. Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke first at the banquet. The next speaker was Premier Yi Chong-ok. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Zhao Ziyang Banquet Speech

SK240530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Speech by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Premier of the PRC State Council, at 23 December Pyongyang banquet hosted by PRC ambassador -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Premier Yi Chong-ok, respected Comrade Vice President Pak Song-chol, respected Korean party and government leaders and comrades: Our Chinese party and government delegation will return home tomorrow, winding up its 4-day visit to your beautiful country.

We are very happy to cordially meet again with Comrade Yi Chong-ok and other Korean comrades this evening at this place. I would like to take this opportunity to express once again heartfelt thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded us by the KWP, the Korean Government and the Korean people. Our current visit has been, though very short, very smooth and encouraging, thanks to the thorough and elaborate organizational preparations by the host.

President Kim Il-song warmly received us and had a very sincere and friendly talk with us. We had wide-ranging and profound talks with Comrade Yi Chong-ok and other leading comrades of the Korean party and government. The two sides reached agreement in views on further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on a series of problems of common concern.

We also made inspection tours in Pyongyang and Hamhung and met with the working people of all walks of life there. During the last few days we have been deeply impressed by the fact that the Korean people, firmly united around their great leader President Kim Il-song and the KWP, are struggling with one mind and one intention for prosperity, and all places we went are seething with vigor and thriving.

We believe that DPRK prospects for development will be very beautiful and bright because it has such a staunch people and the correct leadership of the KWP, headed by President Kim Il-song.

During our current visit to Korea, at all places we have gone we have received a warm welcome from the Korean people. We believe that this is a vigorous expression of the deep friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people, and this has made an unforgettable impression on us. The Chinese people are very proud of having the Korean people as their comrades in arms.

The Chinese people, like the Korean people, set great store by the intimate relations established between the peoples of China and Korea, sharing life, death, weal and woe. They rejoice over the constant development of relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea.

The consolidation and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of China and Korea is not only a great encouragement to the peoples of the two countries who are building socialism but is also of great significance in defending peace in the Far East and Asia.

The Chinese Communist Party, government and people will in the future, too, as in the past, make tireless efforts to steadily strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea.

We sincerely wish the Korean people greater success in socialist construction and new progress in the cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I propose a toast to the prosperity and development of the DPRK, to the constant strengthening and development of the militant friendship and great solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea, to the health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, to the health of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, to the health of Comrade Pak Song-chol, to the health of comrade leading cadres of the Korean party and government and to the health of comrades present here.

Yi Chong-ok Banquet Speech

SK240630 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2000 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Speech by Premier Yi Chong-ok at Pyongyang banquet arranged by the Chinese ambassador to honor Zhao Ziyang on 23 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang, respected Ambassador Lu Zhixian, comrades: Today I warmly thank the PRC party and government delegation for kindly inviting us to such a wonderful banquet arranged prior to its departure after concluding its successful visit to our country and the respected Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang for having movingly and encouragingly spoken just now.

Your visit to our country has signified an important milestone in deepening the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and consolidating and developing their friendly and cooperative relations. It is of especially great significance in expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and China that the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song met respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang and his party and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Our people, as if meeting with long-separated brothers, have warmly welcomed and greeted you wherever you have gone in our country. In our talks and conversations, we had an unreserved exchange of views in a comradely and friendly atmosphere on the problem of expanding and developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and China and on a series of problems of mutual concern and reached a consensus on all topics discussed.

This is a clear manifestation of the unshakable determination of our two parties, two countries and two peoples to cultivate, more beautiful and, with great care, the flower garden of Korea-China friendship. During your stay in our country, you have praised the successes registered by our people in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and once again expressed full support to and solidarity with them in the just cause of accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This support of yours is precious and greatly inspiring to our people.

Through this significant encounter with you, have we come to a better understanding of the fraternal Chinese people, who have achieved greater accomplishments in their struggle to turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country under the wise leadership of the CCP, firmly rallying around the party.

Our people sincerely rejoice, as they would for their own, over the successes attained by the Chinese people in the revolution and in construction and heartily wish them greater successes in their worthy struggle for implementing the resolutions of the 6th Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and in their sacred struggle to have Taiwan returned to the motherland and to achieve the country's peaceful reunification.

The Korean people will in the future, too, resolutely defend, in whatever rigorous ordeal, the Korea-China friendship, sealed in blood, and strengthen and develop it forever and always march hand in hand with the fraternal Chinese people along the road of the struggle for winning the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

When you return home I hope you convey invariable warm, friendly feelings and comradely greetings of the Korean people to the fraternal Chinese people.

Finally feeling sorrow for the separation of close comrades in arms, I propose a toast to the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and fraternal Chinese people, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and to the health of respected Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang, to the health of respected Comrade Ambassador Lu Zhixian, to the health of all Chinese guests, and to the health of all the comrades attending this banquet.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM ALBANIA'S HOXHA

SK240349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in reply to his message of greetings sent to them on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of her people's revolution.

The reply message, dated December 15, reads: We express thanks for your good wishes on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the national liberation and the victory of the people's revolution. We take this opportunity to wish the Korean people new success in their work for the prosperity of the country and in the struggle for its independent reunification. We hope for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our peoples and countries.

NORTH'S OFFENSIVE MILITARY BUILDUP NOTED

SK240016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Preparedness Plus Vigilance"]

[Text] What major commanders of the armed forces reviewed and decided at Tuesday's conference raises our concern about North Korea's provocative posture to new heights. The military leaders concluded that Pyongyang is bent on launching fabricated propaganda and creating unrest in Korea in an attempt to abort the Asian and worldwide Olympics which Seoul is to host in 1986 and 1988, respectively.

In effect Pyongyang's obstructionist schemes have been more or less presupposed since Seoul was chosen as the venue of the 1988 summer games two months ago. Furthermore, North Korea's intention to disrupt the international sports festival has become tangible in the recent moves of its forces along the Demilitarized Zone, especially their firing on southern posts across the no-man's land. Such shooting incidents notably increased in frequency in recent months. What is more, North Korea has attempted to distort the picture by making false statements about the shootings.

As the military commanders observed, the North Koreans are likely to step up their provocation, in one form or another, against the South in the new year to generate the impression that Korea is unsafe as an Olympic site. The unusually large war game that North Korea has been conducting along the Demilitarized Zone seems indicative of Pyongyang's strategy for making Korea a trouble spot sooner or later -- but before 1988 and, for that matter, before 1986.

The Seoul Olympics aside, North Korea appears to have the pressing need for feigning some external crisis to focus popular concern on. Such crisis could help blunt silent but persistent resistance against the hereditary succession now in progress. The emergence of the junior Kim, the elder son of the present ruler, Kim Il-song, as heir-designate, aimed the economic deterioration caused by the continued military buildup obviously poses a serious problem to North Korean society. These problems work to lower the international stature of North Korea in striking contrast to the impact of the choice of Seoul for the 1988 Olympics.

It should be noted, to begin with, that the North Korean military buildup which has continued all along is mostly for offensive use. This fact underlines the unchanging Pyongyang policy toward the South despite its vociferous rhetoric on peaceful unification of Korea. Now that two major international sports events are going to bless Seoul with favorable images, North Korea may feel quite desperate for some action to negate that advantage.

We are reassured that the armed forces stand ready to meet any North Korean military adventure against the republic. The preparedness needs strengthening so as to counterbalance the remarkable boost in the North Korean military sinew. Such a counterbalance is the central requirement not only to keep the force-oriented North Koreans at bay but also to make them realize, if in the long run, the futility of their policy for ending the Korean division by force of arms.

But, of course, our preparedness calls for much more than military might. A strong cooperative triad of the military, government officials and the general public is essential to encounter North Korea, which employs whatever means available -- regular or irregular, or a mixture of both. Such a comprehensive preparedness plus vigilance is a must.

AMNESTY FOR CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR ANNOUNCED

SK240427 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The Government has decided to release 1,113 prisoners from prisons throughout the country on the occasion of Christmas and the new year.

Among the prisoners who will be released, starting at 1000 tomorrow, include seven involved in the Kwangju incident, including attorney Hong Nam-sun, 66, and former Chonnam University Professor Myong No-kun, 48, and nine involved in the Kim Tae-chung case, including Pak Chong-hun, 40, deputy director of the Research Institute of Korean Politics and Culture, and Kim Tae-hong, 39, former head of the press association. They will be released with suspension of the remainder of their sentences.

A total of 957 prisoners, including one prisoner under life imprisonment and 23 under long-term sentences, and the other 933 general prisoners will be released on parole. A total of 147 exemplary juvenile prisoners will also be released. In a statement in connection with the special government amnesty, Justice Minister Yi Chong-won called on the people to warmly receive these released prisoners and to help them start a new life.

CHON CALLS 1981 'LANDMARK' YEAR FOR ROK-U.S.

SK240312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 24 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday described 1981 as a "landmark" year in the century-old U.S.-Korea relations and said: "We confirmed our belief in the values of a free society and in a shared world view supportive of peace and prosperity at the U.S.-Korea summit meeting (in Washington in February)."

In his Christmas message to the members of the U.S. forces serving in Korea, the president commended the role of the American servicemen here for "working hard with us as comrades-in-arms to protect our right to pursue a better life in peace."

"The world community has recognized the Republic of Korea as a responsible member and has designated Korea as the site of the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 summer Olympics," Chon said. "I would like to share this moment of national pride with you and salute your contribution to our nation-building process."

Chon blamed North Korea for its "provocations, infiltration of spies into the South and never-ending malicious propaganda," and said: "This is the cause of our tension, and this tension leaves us one choice for survival -- peace through strength and readiness."

"We stand together in the belief that "freedom undefended is freedom endangered," Chon said. "I am totally convinced and completely confident that our (U.S.-Korea) combined forces command can and will meet the challenge to defend our freedom."

PRC FISHING BOATS SEEK SHELTER IN KOREAN WATERS

SK240107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Cheju, Korea, Dec 24 (YONHAP) -- Seven Chinese fishing boats sought temporary shelter in the Korean territorial water off Chuju Island Wednesday afternoon due to high seas and gales in the East China Sea. According to the Regional Maritime Police, the 150-ton Yeouyu No 301 and six other vessels, all of them from mainland China, took refuge about one mile off the southern shore of the island.

The police said the vessels had also found shelter in the area on Dec 17 during their operations in the East China Sea and had left Korean waters on Dec 20.

A police tally indicated that so far this year, a total of 120 fishing boats from mainland China, with which South Korea has no diplomatic ties, have taken refuge in Korean waters.

MATERIALS ON THIRD CONGRESS OF NATIONAL FRONT

Chea Sim at Exhibition

BK221329 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0517 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction and the National Assembly, called on the exhibition held in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 19 December, to mark the third congress of the front. The chairman was accompanied by many delegates to the third congress.

The exhibition, opened 1 December and placed under the auspices of the front Central Committee, presented photos, graphics and samples reflecting the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years under the KPRP leadership.

Chea Sim Address

BK231058 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK) -- A reception was held Tuesday evening, 22 December, by the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense to mark the success of the third congress of the front.

Attending the reception were Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the front; Bou Thang, Political Bureau member, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission and vice chairman of the National Council of the front; Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and vice chairman of the National Council of the front; and other personalities of the party, state and front.

In his speech, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the front, stressed: We strive to fulfill the tasks set forth by the congress and to achieve new successes. In this connection, we must defend and reinforce national unity under the correct guidance of the party, and intensify international solidarity, especially with Vietnam and Laos.

Phnom Penh Meeting

BK230657 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee organized a grand meeting at the National Olympic Stadium on the morning of 23 December to welcome the third national congress of the front, which concluded successfully on the morning of 22 December.

Present in the Presidium on this occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Honorary Presidium of the front and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Council of the front and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, first vice chairman of the National Council of the front and chairman of the Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Venerable Tep Vong, third vice chairman of the National Council of the front [title as heard] and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Lim Nai, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee; and many other members of the Honorary Presidium of the front.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Lim Nai, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee, noted the achievements scored by our people in Phnom Penh, the capital, in all fields during the past 3 years. At the same time, the comrade expressed great joy at the brilliant outcome of the third national congress of the front and voiced full support for the statement and new statute of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense.

On behalf of the meeting's Presidium, Comrade Chea Sim made a speech in which he praised the great feats scored by our cadres, personnel, workers and people in Phnom Penh. In conclusion, the comrade expressed the conviction that our people in Phnom Penh will be able to fulfill all the main tasks set forth by the resolutions of the front's third national congress and the party's fourth congress, which are aimed at serving our socialist interest.

In conclusion, representatives of the workers, peasants, armed forces and minority nationals expressed their views and determination to the meeting.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK231337 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] At 0730 on 23 December the leadership of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] laid wreaths at the independence monument in tribute to the memory of fallen heroes, male and female combatants and persons who sacrificed their lives for the cause of national and people's liberation. Among those present were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Honorary Presidium of the KUFNCD and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Council of the front and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party Central Committee Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Council of the front and chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Honorary Presidium of the KUFNCD, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice minister of agriculture; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, fourth vice chairman of the National Council of the front and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and members of the Honorary Presidium and of the National Council of the front.

This ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with grief and compunction.

Resolution of Congress

BK231324 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- The Third Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense this morning adopted the following resolution:

The Third Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, attended by 430 representatives of the people from all social strata and all nationalities in the country and held from 20 to 22 December 1981, expresses satisfaction at the achievements accomplished in all fields by our country during the first 3 years -- rich in experience and full of difficulties -- of the young PRK.

The congress heartily acclaims the patriotism and the growth of the revolutionary forces and praises all the nationalities of the country, the working class, the peasantry, the intellectuals, the patriotic bonzes, the armed forces and the security forces, the old, the young, the children and the patriotic Khmer residents who work together to build a fatherland and defend the revolutionary gains.

The congress unanimously adopts the report of the front Central Committee and the declaration and new statutes of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and agrees to elect the Honorary Presidium comprising seven members and the National Council of the front comprising a chairman and 79 members.

The congress pledges to carry out the general task born of the present stage of the revolution: To defend national independence firmly and build the country so that it will progress step by step through the period of transition toward socialism. All of our people and all of our armed forces should eagerly compete with each other to carry out these tasks well in accordance with the slogan: To produce and to build the country, to fight and to be ready to fight, to promote production while practicing thrift. All of our cadres and combatants should show their patriotism, serve the people, bring into full play their strengths, courageously struggle, actively take part in production, heighten the sense of patriotism and affection for the people and correct the shortcomings which might bring about the discontent of the people and losses in state property.

The congress is firmly convinced that under the leadership of the KPRP, all the nationalities united under the United Front for National Construction and Defense firmly support and defend the democratic people's power. All of our people place their trust in the success of and bring into full play the factors determining the victory of the Kampuchean revolution: the just political line of the party, state and front; the patriotism and the traditions of heroic struggle of the people organized in powerful revolutionary forces in order to build and defend the fatherland and the bloc of national union which grows ever stronger; and international solidarity with fraternal socialist countries, particularly with the Vietnamese people, which is a prime strategic task of our people and one that is consolidating.

The congress decided that related organizations and members of the front should intensify union within their ranks, be united under the front and try hard to achieve the 10 points of the program of action of the front mentioned below:

1. Cadres must mix with the masses, understand the people and popularize the policies and the law of the PRK for correct implementation by the people.
2. To send groups of cadres to the localities to collect the people's opinions, draw experiences in production and combat and learn about the people's wishes in order to report them to the authorities.
3. To organize networks of combatants of the front in villages and communes. A group of front combatants is led by a commune cadre. They are in charge of popularizing the political line and fighting against the psychological warfare of the enemy. The cadre responsible for the propaganda and education service of the district gives instructions to these groups in their activities.
4. To organize regular meetings to strengthen unity and mutual understanding. One must make self-criticism in order to achieve progress. To make frequent contacts with bonzes, teachers, cadres and health workers, particularly in the locality, and bring them material and moral assistance. We should help the bonzes to be aware of the line and policies of the front so that they will contribute more actively to the construction of the country, particularly in communicating the policies of the revolution to the people.
5. It is imperative to intensify the activities of friendship, primarily to inculcate the masses in the indestructible solidarity with socialist countries, particularly in the militant solidarity and the bonds of friendship and close cooperation with the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese army and experts. Preparations must be made to organize the celebration of the third anniversary of the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation.

6. In the first half of 1982, provincial front committees will be opened and in the second half of 1982 congresses of the representatives of the population in each district or each region will be held under the sponsorship of the provincial front committee.

7. The front asks the authorities at all levels to assist the trade unions, the women's associations, the youth associations, the friendship associations, the Pioneer organizations and the kolap [Cambodian word for rose] orphanages and to support mass movements of production and struggle in order to attain the common objectives of the revolution.

8. The National Council of the front will spread the policy of compensation for those who have been outstanding in work and for families that have merits.

9. As of now, four commemorative days of the front have been prescribed to exhort the people to participate in revolutionary activities, namely: 2 December, the day of the union of all of the people; 18 February, Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity day; 22 March, Kampuchea-Laos solidarity day; and 19 June, day of the solidarity of the people and army.

10. On the occasion of the front's anniversary, launch an emulation movement among the population, from now to the end of June 1982, aimed at implementing the five good actions and avoiding the five bad actions.

The five good actions are:

1. To tirelessly disseminate the policy of national solidarity and socialist international solidarity;
2. To carry out whatever is in the interest of the revolution and the fatherland;
3. To denounce the enemies in disguise and false informants;
4. To prevent exploitation and corruption; and
5. To respect the ethnic minorities.

The five bad actions are:

1. To work in the interest of the enemy;
2. To corrupt the cadres;
3. To spread false information;
4. To waste foodstuffs and materiel; and
5. To cause losses of public property, foodstuffs and arms.

The congress is firmly convinced that thanks to the leadership of the KPRP, our people and all the ethnic minorities of the country will firmly advance and carry out the historic mission: the rebirth and reconstruction of the country. Long live the PRK! Victory to the Kampuchean revolution!

Statutes of Front

BK231306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK) -- The third congress of the front adopted its new statutes, the text of which follows:

The Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense is an enlarged organization that regroups all the people inside the country and Kampuchean residents abroad, without distinction as to class, nationality, political tendency or religion, who, with the same will and action, engage themselves in defending and building the fatherland for the independence, peace, freedom and prosperity of the Kampuchean people -- who resolutely struggle against the U.S. expansionists [as received], other international reactionaries, their puppets Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan and their accomplices, traitors to the nation.

The front applies itself to building the unity block of the entire people; heightening patriotism, love of the people and international solidarity -- primarily close solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people -- and continuously intensifying, with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the revolutionary alliance of the three countries in solidarity with the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries, movements for national independence, the Nonaligned Movement and the world's peace- and justice-loving countries.

The front educates and urges the people of all strata to put forward the possibilities to all patriots, contribute to the common cause of the nation, coordinate their actions for the program of the front and support, organize and defend the people's power in the execution of all policies and laws of the state. The front presents suggestions in the name of the people to the National Assembly and the state institutions. The front warmly welcomes the constitution and actively supports the state of the PRK. The front warmly supports the KPRP and approves the just revolutionary line defined by the party in the interest of the state and the people. The front enthusiastically recognizes the party as a devoted member and leading core of the front.

Chapter 1

Members of the Front

Article 1: Mass organizations and Kampuchean citizens living in the country or abroad who approve the declaration and statute of the front have the right to participate in the front.

Article 2: Members of the front have the tasks of respecting the statute and implementing all resolutions of the front, participating in all activities and meetings of the front and reporting opinions and aspirations of the masses in their localities to the front. Members of the front have the right to submit their opinions at front meetings, criticize the work of the front and give their recommendations to the power. They have the right to ask the front and the state power for information on the world situation and all policies, and for interpretations of the problems of interest to the people and those in their localities. They have the right to present candidates, or can be proposed as candidates, for front committees. At all levels, they have the right to participate in of the front [as received] in order to establish the list of candidates according to the conditions required by various state institutions as laid down by the Constitution.

Chapter 2

Structure and Principles of the Front's Work

Article 3: The front hierarchy comprises the central provincial and municipal echelons. As for the district and communal echelons, if need be, the provincial-level front committee can appoint a representative or a group representing the front, composed of three to five members, one of whom is a chief.

Article 4: The principles of the front's work are:

- Learn from other's qualities to improve one's own;
- Discuss democratically to reach an identity of viewpoints;
- Observe unity of action, with each member expressing himself publicly and acting as he deems fit;
- Each mass organization runs its own internal affairs inline with the common policies of the revolution and with state law;
- Help one another in the interests of the general public and the legitimate interests of each member;
- Help one another to achieve the same will and unity of action, and promptly detect and check all infringements on the statement, statutes and resolutions of the front;
- The front must cooperate closely and maintain relations with the authorities at all levels to provide its own assistance.

Chapter 3

Front Congresses and Assemblies

Article 5: The National Congress of the front is held once every 5 years. An assembly of the front committee at the provincial and city levels is held once every 3 years. The assemblies of representatives of the people in districts and regions are convened every 2 years by the provincial front committee. The meetings of communal representatives are held regularly every month or every 2 or 3 months as requested by the group head of communal front combatants in accordance with the recommendations of the district front committee representative or at the proposal of the district and communal authorities.

Article 6: At the regular meetings of the front committee at each echelon, the situation will be reviewed, the tasks and guidelines for each period will be defined and the representative of each echelon will be nominated with the consent of all the front members.

Article 7: The meetings of the front to report, examine and discuss the current events and politics are not periodic and can be convened by the provincial and municipal front committees when deemed necessary.

Chapter 4

Leading Front Organs

Article 8: The National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense is composed of: 7 members of the Honorary Presidium; 1 chairman; 79 members, including vice chairmen and a general secretary who will assist the chairman; some deputy secretaries general who will assist the general secretary.

Article 9: The National Council of the front meets every year in December. The provincial and municipal front committees meet two or three times a year.

Article 10: The front committee at a higher level is dutybound to inform its subordinates of the situation and guidelines and give them instructions regarding work. The front committee at a lower echelon must report on its work to its higher echelon.

Chapter 5

Amendments

The congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense decides on amendments to the present statute.

YOS POR GREETES BREZHNEV ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

BK231103 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- Yos Por, chairman of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association, sent a greetings message to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the latter's 75th birthday.

The message said: Under the leadership of the CPSU headed by you, the valiant Soviet people, upholding the banner of the Great October Revolution, have overcome all difficulties and achieved great successes in building the first socialist state in the world, which influences all the oppressed peoples who are struggling against colonialists, imperialists and international reactionaries.

The Soviet Union has given selfless spiritual and material aid to the Kampuchean people faced with difficulties following their liberation from the claws of the criminal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, lackeys of the Chinese expansionists. The Kampuchean people want to record your great contributions in Kampuchean annals.

We want to express our profound gratitude to the communist party, government and people of the USSR for their aid and we are determined to consolidate the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the two peoples.

THANAT RESIGNS AS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

BK240655 Bangkok WORLD in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Democratic Party leader Dr Thanat Khoman has resigned from his position of deputy prime minister in the government, leaving the Prem III administration in disarray only five days after it was formed. Dr Thanat announced his resignation to reporters at parliament this morning. The move followed a call by the Democrat Party's Central Committee yesterday for its six members of the cabinet to quit.

The government also faces a potential problem from a split within another of the parties forming the coalition -- the Social Action Party -- where MP's from the northeast are dissatisfied by having no member in the cabinet.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today told reporters he had received a telephone call from Dr Thanat last night saying that he was resigning. Gen Prem said he asked Dr Thanat to stay on in the cabinet, telling him the Democrat Party has an "internal problem" which Thanat should help to settle as party leader.

Dr Thanat said this morning that reports that the Democrat Party Central Committee had not approved the list of Democrat MP's for inclusion in the cabinet were untrue. The committee yesterday declared null and void the appointment of its six representatives in the Prem III government and decided to meet again on Monday to submit a new list to Gen Prem. If Gen Prem did not accept the list, then the Democrat Party should join the opposition, the committee declared. The committee's decisions were revealed last night by Mr Chaloephan Siwikon, deputy leader of the party.

But today Democrat MP Samphan Thongsamak said that the committee earlier had agreed to join the Prem II government. [as published] He said the committee did not vote on names, but agreed that outgoing members of the Prem II government should continue to serve in the new cabinet. Democrat MP Suphattra Masadit also disputed Mr Chaloephan's statement, saying the committee did not discuss joining the opposition and that some members of the committee had abstained from voting.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chriarot called on the Democrat Party to heal its wounds, as it would be difficult for the cabinet to be reshuffled again. But he said it was not a major crisis for the government and should not be used as an excuse for anyone to stage a coup.

PRAMAN: CURRENT PROBLEMS NO CAUSE FOR COUP

BK240933 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Praman told newsmen that one should not feel that the government may not survive the reshuffle. Praman said the disputes in the Democrat Party concerned MP's of that party -- they are Democrat Party internal affairs. He said he did not believe that current problems would serve as a cause for a coup, as many believe.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TOURS BORDER AREA

BK220559 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Dec (AFP) -- Malay countries are willing to give aid and support to non-communist Cambodian factions, whether a coalition of anti-Vietnamese groups is formed or not, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said here today. The Malaysian diplomat hinted that this aid might include arms that would strengthen the anti-Vietnamese elements in their fight against the 200,000-strong Vietnamese occupation army now in Cambodia. "These outside countries (which have promised aid) want to see the Cambodian people make their own choice, and this is impossible if the Khmer Rouge are the only ones who have guns," he said.

His visit to Thailand comes as the five non-communist countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- wait for the Khmer Rouge decision as to whether the ousted regime is willing to join the proposed coalition of the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] of former Premier Son Sann and the group led by former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

At present the Khmer Rouge, ousted in the Vietnamese invasion of January 1979, is campaigning inside Cambodia among its supporters against joining the proposed coalition. Mr Ghazali said today that he sees this campaigning as a sign that the Khmer Rouge confidence in their grip over the Cambodian people has slipped. "(?If) they wanted to reject it (the coalition), the Khmer Rouge leaders could have rejected it out of hand, without asking their people," he said.

Mr Ghazali left for Kuala Lumpur this morning after leading a delegation of Malaysian envoys from around the world on an inspection tour of the Thai-Cambodian border.

"The Thai officials believe there is a possibility of a dry-season offensive by the Vietnamese against resistance groups along the border which would cause a new flood of Cambodian refugees into Thailand," he said at a press conference in Bangkok today. Thailand and Malaysia, he said, have a very special relationship. "What hurts Thailand hurts Malaysia. Our fate and future are intertwined."

He said that there was no indication of any forced repatriations of Cambodians from the Thai holding centres, but a voluntary repatriation scheme was going ahead.

On the question of military aid to the Cambodian resistance factions, he said that outside countries should do what they are able to do, but Malaysia would not be supplying any arms. "We are going around the world to buy arms for ourselves," he said. "How can we afford to give away any weapons?" Mr Ghazali said that no contingency plans had been discussed if the Khmer Rouge rejects the coalition proposed by ASEAN. "When diplomats fail, the soldiers take over," he said. "So we cannot fail in this."

VOFA REPORTS 36 LAO REFUGEES REPATRIATED

BK221407 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The governor of Nakhon Phanom has reported that Thailand has repatriated 36 Lao refugees through Nakhon Phanom Province into the Lao district of Savannakhet last Thursday [17 December]. The repatriation, the second of its kind, was carried out by an 11-member provincial committee, including the deputy governor of Nakhon Phanom, a Mukdahan District officer, the chief of the Mekong operation unit and other related officers. The Thai committee, together with the Lao refugees, traveled through the Mukdahan checkpoint into Savannakhet District in Laos in the afternoon and were received by the vice president of the Lao Savannakhet District and eight other high-ranking officials. The repatriation ceremony was done under a friendly atmosphere. The Thai officers returned to Mukdahan later on the same day.

The first repatriation of 33 Lao refugees through Nakhon Phanom Province was made in July this year. At present there are 100,000 refugees in Thailand.

LAO DEFECTORS REPORT GREATER SRV PRESENCE

BK221401 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] According to an official of Nong Khai Province, six Lao students defected to Thailand yesterday morning by crossing the Mekong River into this northeastern province. The six youths have revealed that they were students of Vientiane's Phon Kheng College. They also told Thai officers of Vietnam's heightening military presence in Laos.

MATICHON: CPT MAKING CONTACTS WITH GOVERNMENT

BK191321 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Dec 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] A high-level source in the army told MATICHON that leading members of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] are now clandestinely making contacts with the government to seek the release of Damri Ruangsutham, a CPT Politburo member who was arrested in Surat Thani Province on 18 April and is being detained at the police school in Bangkhen, Bangkok, where he is being interrogated by officers from the Police Special Branch. The source disclosed that the CPT has kept its approach to the government top secret. The party also sought negotiations with the government at which it said Damri would be one of its high-level representatives. The condition submitted by the CPT for negotiations was that the government must appoint representatives with full authority.

The source said that two major topics of the negotiations were: cooperation between the CPT and the government to oppose the Vietnamese war of aggression; and efforts to reduce tension in the country. The source revealed that the government has accepted the proposal for talks with the CPT, but is still working out certain details related to the preconditions set by the CPT, particularly the release of Damri Ruangsutham.

The source also told MATICHON that prison officials had discovered an attempt by Surachai Sae-dan [a former leading CPT member currently in custody] to saw through the iron bars of his solitary cell. Surachai and Damri are being detained at the same place. Meanwhile, Surachai has been chained and is under heavy emotional stress.

GOVERNMENT FORCES CAPTURE COMMUNIST CAMP

BK220237 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Surat Thani -- About 200 government troops seized a big communist camp whose operation area covers five districts, after fierce fighting on Sunday [20 December] morning, a senior military official said yesterday. Deputy Commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 42 (CPM-42) Col Suwinai Boriphun said about six buildings, including a school, a hospital and a ricemill, were on the compound of the camp, whose diameter was about 100 metres long.

After having pinpointed the location of the camp, known as Camp 528, three companies of soldiers along with a company of rangers were dispatched to the communist stronghold for a "lighting attack" in Prasaeng District here, said Col Suwinai, who was commander of the operation. "The government force entered the target area at about 0530 on Sunday and clashed with a group of communist insurgents who were guarding the camp at about 0700," he said. He said that the communist insurgents retreated and finally deserted the camp after the fighting, which lasted about 20 minutes.

The government troops seized an assortment of food supplies, weapons, and other facilities before they pulled out of the camp, he said. The confiscated items reportedly included nine shotguns, an ammunition crate, seven grenades, three typewriters, a sewing machine, a motor, an electric generator and a variety of medicines.

Col Suwinai said that two government troops were injured when they stepped on landmines on their way back from the camp. No casualties on the communist side were reported. The government troops decided not to chase the communist insurgents, who are believed to be responsible for the burning of official quarters in a royal patronaged forest community here lately.

The communist camp, which was established long ago, is situated in Prasaeng District and responsible for insurgency in two districts here (Phrasaeng and Kuansa), two districts in Nakhon Si Thammarat (Thung Yai and Chawang) and another district in Krabi (Khao Phanom), according to the deputy commander.

COMMUNIQUE NO 2 OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK231506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Communique No 2 of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On 22 December 1981 at 0800 the National Assembly deputies visited Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. Then the National Assembly held a plenary session in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the guidance of National Assembly Vice Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem to hear Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's report on the foreign tasks of our state, on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

The deputies then studied the various reports already presented by the Council of Ministers. On 23 December 1981 the Council of Nationalities and the permanent committees of the National Assembly met to prepare their reports to the National Assembly.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 DEC

OW231827 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 23 -- A delegation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Minister N.P. Firiyubin arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son, Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam, B.N. Chaplin, and others.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

OW231925 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 23 -- Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Marin Yotov concluded his visit to Vietnam today. While here he was received by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son. He also paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

MAHATHIR CRITICISM OF CHINA'S POLICY CITED

BK230730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Dec 81

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 22 December]

[Text] In its international affairs column, NHAN DAN reports that following his discussion with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said in Singapore on 16 December that the Chinese powerholders have usually talked about their desire to consolidate friendly relations with the ASEAN states but, in practice, they are supporting various pro-Beijing subversive and terrorist groups in the region. He emphasized that Malaysia would reject such Beijing policies.

SPECULATION ON THAI OFFICIAL'S PRC VISIT NOTED

BK231436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] According to foreign sources, Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong arrived in Beijing on 21 December to begin his 1-week visit to China. Public opinion has speculated that Arun and the Chinese authorities will continue to discuss schemes against the Kampuchean people, including an attempt to embellish the genocidal Pol Pot clique's face with the mask of a coalition government.

Beijing is trying to use some circles within ASEAN in an attempt to oppose and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and prevent the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Bangkok and Singapore have particularly been used as places for the Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk bandits to bargain with each other.

The coalition government farce of Beijing and its accomplices, however, is running into difficulties due to disputes among the three groups of reactionary bandits, who are seeking to exploit and liquidate each other.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA DRIVE' AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

BK191343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Dec 81

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 December commentary: "The United States Accuses as a Pretext To Oppose Libya"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists have recently escalated their hostile policy toward Libya. For 2 weeks now Washington has conducted a noisy propaganda drive accusing Libya of sending special teams to the United States to assassinate President Reagan and his close advisers. The U.S. ruling circles have raised a hue and cry while wantonly labeling Libya as a dangerous adventurer, international terrorist and so forth. At the same time, Washington has said that appropriate retaliation has been planned to punish Libya. The retaliatory measures involve boycotting Libyan oil, suspending the operations of the Esso Company and ordering 1,500 Americans living in Libya to leave the country in order to impede Libya's oil exploitation and refinement activities.

The White House further publicly stated that it would consider the use of something beyond economic measures as a warning to Libya. According to the Pentagon, the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean has intensively prepared plans to evacuate 1,500 Americans from Libya. On 11 December, 25 warships were deployed in the designated zones. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz arrived in Haifa, Israel, while the world's largest landing ship, the Saipan, was sailing toward the Mediterranean.

This is clearly not an evacuation plan but a threatening act in the style of U.S. gunboat policy and a preparatory step for military intervention in an independent and sovereign country. However, the odious U.S. slander against Libya has won no support from the world's public, including U.S. allies in the NATO bloc.

AFP reports that suspicion over the dangerous plot by Libya has deepened in Western Europe. No country has voiced its support for the U.S. call to punish Libya. Only 24 hours after the U.S. President ordered the Americans to leave Libya, France officially announced the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Libya. U.S. Secretary of State Haig was furious when French Minister of External Relations Cheysson said that evidently Haig himself believed in his allegations about the attempts on President Reagan.

The United States has branded the attitude of its West European allies as unsympathetic, arrogant and harsh. AP further reports that even U.S. citizens living in Libya have not demonstrated any sense of urgency, as claimed by Reagan, and have asserted that their life in Libya has not been threatened at all.

No sooner had the U.S. slanderous propaganda drive been conducted than the Libyan Government flatly rejected this nonsensical fabrication and clearly pointed out that the odious fabrication falls in line with a series of planned hostile acts by Washington against Libya. For half a year now, by closing down the Libyan Embassy in Washington and by sending the 6th Fleet to the Gulf of Sidra in a show of force, the United States has sought to worsen the relations between the two countries. With the CIA-organized attempt on President al-Qadhafi and the flagrant air attack on Libyan aircraft which were defending Libya's airspace and territorial waters, the U.S. imperialists have exposed themselves before the world as the biggest terrorist of the era.

Why has Washington adopted such an increasingly frenzied and hostile attitude toward Libya? First of all, what infuriates the U.S. imperialists is that Libya has resolutely opposed the U.S. policy of gross intervention and aggression toward Africa and the Middle East and has sternly denounced the Reagan administration's plan of military deployment in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

As one of the five members of the Arab Steadfastness Front, Libya resolutely opposes the U.S.-staged Camp David agreement and the aggressive acts of the Israeli expansionist Zionists against the Palestinian people and other Arab countries. Washington is also infuriated over the fact that Libya has strengthened its friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and considers the socialist community as its reliable ally. No wonder the White House has wriggled like a leech in lime and has made every effort to smear and direct its counterattack against Libya.

Through the campaign to accuse Libya of being the terrorist leader in Africa, the U.S. imperialists have attempted to check the growing prestige of Libya on this continent, especially following the OAU conference in Nairobi in June 1981, during which President al-Qadhafi was appointed OAU chairman for the next term.

The U.S. imperialists are familiar with the trick of making an accusation to have a pretext under which to perpetrate crimes in their international relations, especially with small countries which are perseveringly struggling against them. However, the time when the United States could rule the roost in the Middle East has already passed.

Faced with the rude U.S. threat, Libya still bravely maintains its positive line of struggle for national independence and sovereignty. The Libyan Government and people are not struggling alone against the United States. The peace-loving world people and the Arab people have always sided with Libya. They have strongly supported Libya's just struggle, resolving to frustrate all the U.S. plots.

NHAN DAN VIEWS 36TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW220721 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- The outstanding issues discussed at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly are peace, disarmament, national liberation, consolidation of peace and establishment of a new world economic order, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

This UN General Assembly, the paper points out, met at a time when the Reagan administration is frantically stepping up the arms race, opposing the national liberation situation. It notes that this serious situation has made the struggle at the UN forum between the forces of peace and democracy and the warmongering forces more boiling than ever. The United States has been vehemently condemned for its preparations against world peace and security, it adds.

The paper further notes that the Soviet Union's peace proposals have had a resounding effect at this UN General Assembly.

NHAN DAN recalls that Washington and Beijing could not obtain the expected result in their machinations against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other countries in the socialist community by rekindling the so-called "Afghanistan and Kampuchea problems". Moreover, it says, public opinion has revealed that it is the United States that used toxic chemicals in the three Indochinese countries and is preparing for chemical warfare.

NHAN DAN affirms that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have shown their good will in their proposals for the establishment of a "Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation", paving the way for a solution to the pending regional questions by conducting dialogue between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina.

SOVIET EMBASSY COMMEMORATES BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY

BK210954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held at the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi last night, 19 December, to mark the 75th birthday of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Attending the ceremony were Soviet Ambassador Chaplin, members of the embassy staff and many Soviet specialists currently working in our country. Also present were Comrade Nguyen Hau Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; and many high-ranking cadres of our party and state, as well as ambassadors, charges d'affaires and military attaches from the embassies of various socialist countries in Vietnam.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK221017 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Dec 81

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 December editorial: "Always Remain Combat Ready and Fight Victoriously To Firmly Defend the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland is the sacred revolutionary cause of all our party, people and army. A striking feature of the world situation today is that imperialism, in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, although driven ever deeper into a general crisis and a comprehensively weakened position, is still frenziedly pursuing its counterattack strategy against the world revolutionary movement, especially the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In Southeast Asia, the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with imperialist forces are intensively stepping up their activities to oppose and sabotage Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Our country, though at peace, has to cope with their war of sabotage in many sectors and at the same time, to remain always ready to defeat a large-scale war of aggression by the Chinese expansionists. Therefore, while giving first priority to steadily building socialism and actively improving the people's material and spiritual lives, we must not slacken our vigilance for even a minute and must be determined to defeat all the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage and maintain our combat readiness to the highest degree in order to defend the fatherland's independence and freedom and protect the people's working life.

Defending the fatherland is a pressing, immediate task and at the same time, a basic and regular long-term task. Strengthening the nation's potential in all respects and closely combining economy with national defense, our party, people and army -- from the central to local level and from administrative organs to mass societies, other organizations and all persons -- must do their best for the prosperity, stability and strength of the beloved fatherland. Comrade Le Duan pointed out: We must mobilize the people and the armed forces in all spheres of activities and at the same time, make the best use of the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to ensure that our country will always have sufficient strength to defeat the enemy under any circumstance and in any form of warfare.

To defend the fatherland, safeguard national independence and protect socialism and the laboring people's collective mastery system, we must enhance the combined strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This involves the need to make the people's armed forces firm and strong so they can serve as the pillar of the all-people national defense system and the nucleus of the people's war for national defense. The people's army must be forged into a powerful revolutionary army with an unshakable determined-to-win spirit and an ever higher level of standardization and modernization, which always remains ready to fight and fight victoriously to defend the fatherland and fulfill both its glorious national tasks and its lofty international duty. Our army must also be a great school, appealing to the younger generation, that turns youngsters into new men who are skilled in combat and proficient in production and who possess noble ideals.

Founded and trained by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, our army is the heroic army of a heroic nation that has, together with the people, written the glorious golden history of the cause of national liberation and defense. The past 27 years have been a glorious historic period for our army -- an army that comes from the people and fights for the people. The party's leadership is the factor deciding the growth and all victories of the armed forces. The people throughout the country -- from the lowlands to the uplands -- wholeheartedly love, care for and foster our army.

Along with all of the people, our army has waged two great wars of resistance, defeating the French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors. It has also successfully conducted two wars of national defense, successively and promptly defeating two wars of aggression by our new enemy -- Chinese big-nation hegemonistic expansionism. We have firmly defended the Vietnamese fatherland and fulfilled our international duty toward the fraternal people of Kampuchea.

The glorious tradition of our army has constantly developed in the course of carrying out construction, combat and other duties. Our army is absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the party and the people and is imbued with a very high determination to fight and win. It fights valiantly; works diligently and creatively; maintains firm internal unity, close unity with the people and wholehearted international solidarity; strictly observes discipline; is eager to learn and make progress; trains actively; and constantly improves its revolutionary quality and operational capability to defeat all enemies and fulfill all the tasks entrusted to it. The glorious revolutionary tradition of our army stems from the inheritance and development of the nation's tradition in stalwartly struggling to found and defend the country, and of the thoroughly revolutionary nature of the working class. This glorious tradition is an extremely valuable asset and a source of great spiritual strength of our army in the past and the present as well as in the future.

Firmly upholding and developing the revolutionary nature and fine militant tradition is the responsibility of every cadre and combatant. With its efforts made over the past 3 years to carry out the great movement to develop its revolutionary nature and enhance its fighting strength, our entire army has undergone changes in many respects and its fighting strength has constantly increased. The experiences drawn from the great movement over the past 3 years will help us develop strengths and overcome shortcomings in order to continue advancing our army on the path toward standardization and modernization.

A big lesson is that to enhance fighting strength we must build comprehensively firm and strong units at the grassroots level and create drastic changes with regard to ideology and organization as well as operational capability. Only with firm and strong grassroots-level units will we have firm and strong army corps, armed service and armed branches. The existence of a contingent of qualified, highly knowledgeable and capable cadres is the deciding factor for maintaining and developing the army's revolutionary nature, thoroughly understanding and correctly applying the party's military line, and bringing into full play the strength of the people's armed forces in carrying out combat duties and all other tasks.

Holding in high regard the experiences we have accumulated through more than one-third of a century of struggle and actively studying modern military knowledge and the progressive experiences of the Soviet Army and the armies of other fraternal socialist countries for appropriate application to the specific conditions of our army's new developmental process are requirements of special importance that our army must meet in order to surge forward constantly and score great new successes in the new stage of the revolution.

Our army is the blood child of the people. The unanimity of will shared by the army and the people is the source of our invincible strength. The greatest spiritual driving force of our army is its love for the socialist homeland and its deep affection for the people. At all times and in all places, our army must win the people's trust and love and always live up to its noble name, Uncle Ho's Troops, which stands for men who are symbolic of the new ethical quality and the new cultural life.

While celebrating the 37th founding anniversary of the people's army this year as the entire country is jubilantly looking forward to the opening of the fifth party congress, each cadre and combatant should strive his best to score new achievements in successfully fulfilling the 1981 plan and preparing to enter 1982 with full readiness to overcome all difficulties and outstandingly carry out all tasks.

LAO ORDERS CONFERRED ON SRV OFFICERS, SOLDIERS

OW230642 Hanoi VNA in English 0306 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Dec (VNA) -- General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army, has conferred the "Freedom" and "Friendship" Orders of Laos on a number of Vietnamese officers and soldiers on duty in Laos on the occasion of the 37th Army Day of Vietnam. At the conferring ceremony in Vientiane yesterday, General Sisavat Keobounphan thanked the Communist Party, the government, the people and the army of Vietnam for their great assistance to the Lao revolution. He expressed his wish for further promotion of the friendship, all-round cooperation and militant alliance between the two countries.

VAN TIEN DUNG ADDRESSES MILITARY CONFERENCE

BK240555 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 81 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] The Central Military Party Committee recently held an all-army cadre conference to study the various documents to be presented by the party Central Committee to the fifth nationwide party congress in order to make good preparations for the party organization congresses at all levels in the army. Attending the conference were the key commanding cadres of various units, agencies and schools subordinate to the Central Military Party Committee and the key cadres of political agencies of various units.

The leading cadres of the General Political Department personally presented the basic contents of the party Central Committee's documents and provided necessary guidance. The conferees discussed and exchanged views and unanimously agreed on the ideological contents, viewpoints and lines in the documents.

On behalf of the Central Military Party Committee, Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, first vice secretary of the Central Military Party Committee, concluded the conference by emphasizing the basic contents in the documents and by clearly pointing out what to do and the requirements to fulfill in order to conduct the party congresses well at all levels in the army. The General Political Department also held a conference to experimentally conduct the congresses in seven units in order to draw upon experiences in guiding all army units in the conduct of grassroots-level party congresses.

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